WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for To-Day .- For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and rising barometer, ossibly followed in the latter district by alling barometer, and warmer, southerly

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwest winds, falling followed by rising temperature and

rising barometer. Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Kitty Hawk, Cape Hatteras, Cape Henry, Sandy Hook, &c.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY Was partly cloudy and cooler. THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M.

9 A. M., 44; noon, 46; 3 P. M., 45; 6 P.

M., 43; midnight, 31. Substance of the Remarks of General Echols in the House of Delegates &c., and to Pay the Interest on the ment.

Public Debt. General Echols said: Mr. Speaker,-I owe grateful acknowedgements to this House for the courtesy shown to me last evening in adjourning to give me an opportunity to occupy the floor this morning, in order that I might express my views as to the policy and constitutionality of the bill under consideration. It is proper that I should say, as I do with all sincerity, that I feel the great responsibility resting upon me as a member of this House when coming to the consideration and determination of this question. I feel that we have indeed reached a great crisis in the history of this Commonwealth. When I come to act I remember that the last time I stood in this hall as the representative of the people among whom l lived it was as a member of the Convention which was called seventeen years ago the emergency in which she was then

There is one thing that calls for congratulation, and that is that in this discussion has been an absolute absence of crimination and recrimination. Each acknowledges that the question appeals to the conscience as well as to the intellect of his fellow-mem- stitution it is provided: bers, and that to his conscience alone each glad to admit the integrity of his fellows. I have always respected and honored, and for whom I have the kindliest personal feeling on account of our association, which commenced in this house in 1852. I allude to the gentlemen from Amelia and Culpeper. | debt. The gentleman from Culpeper was then, as and ability which have ever since characterwith mistaken views, yet ready to enforce as has been charged. their opinions with all their ability. There gentlemen and myself. I know that they

ans of the honor of

flect upon their motives. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this bill interest on that debt. with all the energy of my nature. I believe that it will fail of the end which its friends have in view. It will be absolutely disastrous to the material interests of the Statedisastrous to her fair name and credit. Many gentlemen of this House, I have no doubt, like myself, before the commencement of this session, had only a general idea of this question of the State debt, without any fixed knowledge of the details of necessary, in making up a satisfactory opinion, to make a thorough examination of all past legislation on the subject, and I have call the attention of the House briefly to the

What was the first act? On the 2d of March, 1866, the Legislature solemnly recognized the liability of the State to pay the whole debt of the old State of Virginia by the passage of an act to fund the interest on this debt. I will read a portion of this act:

various steps of this legislation.

An Act to Provide for Funding the Interest upon the Public Debt.

[Passed March 2, 1866.] Section 2. The holders of the coupon day of April, 1861, are hereby authorized interest thereon, if the bond is a coupon, shall be payable at the place where the interest on the principal bond is provided to any time the holder may elect, not less than dollars, or any multiple thereof; and have greatly mistaken the qualities of the shall be in the form and executed in the man. mode prescribed by law for the issue of the certificates of registered or coupon bonds

in solemn form of law, of liability for evade its provisions is unconstitutional and Augusta, who shares with her sister counthe whole debt, principal and interest, and void. Thus we have the concurrence of all ties in the great benefits of this large exprovision made for funding the interest. three of the coordinate branches of our State | penditure, and also in the profits derived What was the vote upon that bill? It has government on this subject. Is it reason- from the munificent appropriations made been told to you by other speakers, who able to suppose, after what we have seen, that the materiel of that that our courts will take any different view tutions located in her city? Will any rep-General Assembly was composed of as able and as pure men as this Commonwealth has or violation of our contract with our credit-

DAILY DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1878. VOL. LIII.

bers to it for their own satisfaction. We not intend to be. But what do you mean after that the representatives of these coun-IS LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCUguments now being urged in regard to the enormity of the provisions of the funding act of 1871. I trust that my friends who read it. It was passed on the 25th April, 1867, and is as follows:

An Act authorizing the Issue of Certificates in the Nature of Coupons, &c.

[Passed April 25, 1867.]

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly. That the Second Auditor is hereby required to issue, at the request of all persons holdng registered bonds of this State on which interest is made payable by an act passed March 21, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the payment of a part of the interest upon the public debt, a certificate or certificates in the nature of coupons, showing the amount of interest that will be so payable on such bonds at the ensuing semi-annual periods for the payment of such interest: Provided, however. That such certificate or certificates shall be issued not earlier than six months nor later than one month before the anticipated interest will become due. 3. The certificates aforesaid may be used, and shall be received, in payment of State

taxes and other public dues.
4. Persons holding coupons of interest issued by this State, for payment of which February 7, 1878, upon House Bill provision has been made, may use the same No. 92, Imposing Taxes on Real and in like manner in payment of State taxes or Personal Property to Meet the Neces- other public dues at any time not earlier sary Expenses of the Government, than six months before the period of pay-

> I desire to call your attention specially to the vote by which the act was passed. In the House of Delegates the vote on the bill was :

bill was:

AYES.—Messrs. Atkinson, Baldwin, Bekem, Bentley, Booker, Bowles, Braxton, Butt, Cabell, A. I. Clark, W. T. Clark, Childress, Crump, Daniel, Davidson, Dickenson, Dunnington, English, Fields, Garrett, Goode, Graham, Graves, Gray, Hancock, Hansbrongh, Herndon, Homes, Jackson, Jones, Kellam, Kendrick, Lee, Leonard, Lewis, Long, Mann, Martin, McDonald, Merritt, Moore, Morgan, Owen, Paod. Pendleton, Powell, Purdle, Ragsdale, Riggs, Rixey, Scott, Seawell, Smith, Straughan, Strayer, J. McDowell Taylor, W. F. B. Taylor, Teeter, Thompson, Townes, Trout, W. A. Turner, Wall, Watkins, Wilson, Woltz, Wooldridge, and Wyatt—68. V vatt-68. NOES.-Messrs. Waddell and Word-2.

In the Senate the vote was:

AYES.—Messrs. Alexander, Bolling, Cabell, Crock-ett, Dulany, Gray, Hannah, Kello, Lawson, McRae, Meade, Miller, Mitchell, Pyck, Richmond, Robinson, and Taliaferro.—17.

NOES.—Messrs. Coleman and Saunders—2.

By this act, as you perceive, coupons and to declare what was the duty of Virginia in | certificates for interest were made receivable in payment of taxes and all other pubplaced. I look back to that time when Vir- lie dues. This our friends on the other rinia was called to contend for constitu- side denounce as an enormity never heard tional liberty, and, as a Virginian, I feel of before the passage of the bill of 1871, that she then acted in a manner worthy of and justifying them in any extreme measher former fame. I have now, sir, the ures to nullify the provisions of that lastsame pressure of emotion upon my heart mentioned act, and of the contracts made that I then had, for I feel that she must under the same. I ask gentlemen from the now determine a question which will for various counties of the State to look careever fix her standing among the honorable fully over the votes on this act of the 25th nations of the earth; and that if, from any of April, 1867, and say what was the charcause, we, the representatives of the State, acter of the men who thus, as is charged, decide in a manner that shall bring dis- in an unconstitutional manner attempted to credit upon our constituents, a sense of deprive their State of her sovereign power shame will forever overwhelm us at the re-collection that we have acted unworthily of the character of the men, and whether they

The liability of the State for the whole debt of Virginia as it existed before its dithe utmost courtesy has prevailed. There vision is acknowledged and declared by the very Constitution under which we live, and which we have sworn to support. By the 19th section of the 10th article of that Con-

"The General Assembly shall provide by man must answer for his action. Each is law for adjusting with the State of West Virginia the proportion of the public debt In my short political career my life has of Virginia proper to be borne by the State touched on more than one occasion the lives of Virginia, and shall provide that such sum of two gentlemen now on this floor, whom as shall be received from West Virginia shall be applied to the payment of the public debt of the State."

And yet we have heard it announced on this floor that Virginia is not bound for this

We now come to the funding bill of 1871. I was, in early youth, and we were then I do not propose to discuss its provisions. just commencing our active life, but That has been done in elaborate arguments he gave evidence of the honesty, fidelity, by all the members who have addressed the House on this subject. This bill was passed ized his public career. So I can say the same with equal truth of my venerable of the wisdom of this measure—as to whefriend from Amelia, who was then, as now. ther it was wise to surrender the control earnest and honest in the assertion of what | which the State had of her revenues to the he believes to be the rights and interest of extent of the amount of interest on the pubhis constituency, and in maintaining what lic debt. I only wish to show that this feahe believes to be the principles of true re- ture of the bill was but a repetition of the publican government. They stand here to- provision of the act of April, 1867, and that day, as I think, in a wrong position and it was nothing new in Virginia legislation,

Thus we find a concurrence of opinion can be no personal difference between these and of action on the part of successive legislatures as to the liability of the State will believe me when I tell them that, in for the whole amount of the public debt as whatever I may say in this discussion, there it existed in April, 1861, and as to the right will be an entire absence of any intent to re- of the General Assembly to pledge the revenues of the State for the payment of the

What has been the action of the different chief magistrates of the State? Governor Walker in 1871 gave his sanction and approval to the provisions of the funding bill. By his approval and signature it became the law of the land. When in 1872 the General Assembly attempted to nullify the provisions of this law by passing an act providing that nothing but gold and silver and currency should be received in payment of all the history connected therewith. It was taxes and other dues to the Commonwealth, Governor Walker promptly vetoed the act upon the ground that it was unconstitutional and void, as impairing the contract endeavored so to do; and I propose now to made with the creditors of the State by virtue of the funding act. How was it with the next Executive, Governor Kemper? By permission of the House I will read one extract from the last message of Governor Kemper, which is regarded by many per sons as the ablest document ever issued by

a Virginia Governor: "Nor can it be imagined that any device or subterfuge, however ingenious, designed to obstruct a particular provision of the funding bill, could be regarded with less disfavor by the judicial mind than an open and direct violation of the contract it con- are yet asked to say that this debt, thus bonds issued by the State before the 17th tains. Any measure, of whatever kind, intended to impair the receivability of the to invest the interest due upon said bonds coupons would be regarded as impairing in either coupon or registered bonds of the the obligation of the contract, and would be State, bearing the same rate of interest as met with the condemnation of the courts all the principal of the bond bears; and the the more decisively on account of its indi-

rection." Where stands the distinguished gentleman who at present occupies the Executive be paid; and such bond may be payable at office? Upon this question, which has so long exercised the public mind, I refer you ten nor more than thirty-four years from to his inaugural address, in which are anits date. Such bonds shall bear date nounced his opinions. It is fresh in the reon the 1st day of January, 1866; and collection of you all. I honor the head and if coupon, may be issued for sums of five heart of the man who proclaimed them. He hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, will be found maintaining the contracts or if registered, in sums of one hundred and the honor of the State unless his friends

This question has also been passed upon by the highest judicial tribunal of the State. of the State. But the interest upon the Our Supreme Court, in the case of "Antoni from the expenditure of this money, to the bonds so issued shall not be payable before the 1st day of July, 1867.

vs. Wright," has given its sanction to the proposition to adopt forcible measures to funding bill of 1871, and have decided that avoid the payment of the debt thus con-Here, then, is the first acknowledgement, any legislative act intended to nullify or tracted? What says the empire county of

House by reading this act, but I refer mem- are not repudiators. I know that they do

by repudiation? I find that Worcester, whose dictionary is were as uninformed as myself when we that "Repudiate" means "to refuse any came here will make a note of this. I will longer to acknowledge or to pay," "to disclaim.

In this bond of the State there is a promise to pay the interest on borrowed money on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. I find an obligation there, in express terms, to receive the coupons in payment of

taxes and dues to the State. What is the intent of the bill now under the obligation," "to refuse to pay," "to refuse any longer to acknowledge the obligation "-to discredit the obligation. That vate transactions all the gentlemen on this tion to disown their obligations. If they could not meet them they would say frankly and respectfully to their creditors that their means were not sufficient; that they would and conciliation, and confer together and this bill does not go upon any such idea. I from her citizens. oppose it, and call the attention of my I honor her clergy, too, because they have course of forcibte adjustment. What does ties of their holy calling and the teachings the bill propose? I read you the first sec- of their great Master if they did not use

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That on all tracts and lofs of land the improvements thereon, not exempt from taxation, and on all personal property and choses in action, and on all toll-bridges and ferries, there shall be a tax-first, of twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof. which shall be paid and collected only in lawful

free-school purposes, which shall be paid in this city in August last. That platand collected only in lawful money of the form "earnestly urged upon the legislative Treasury to the credit of the public free- the importance of using all just and honorpurpose whatever; third, of fifteen cents. of the obligations of the Commonwealth, faith (which I hold impossible), deep as is ic debt. It provides for collecting in money twen-

aside for the ordinary expenses of the govsolemnly covenanted and agreed to do ference to his private affairs?

way to secure it from his creditors. He a letter received a few days ago by the then in like manner transfers another considerable portion to his children, and says Europe, enclosing a copy of a letter from all creditors, whose money I have borrowed then approaches his creditors and coolly inchoose, or they can get nothing. How, I strike honest men? Would the man who plan proposed by this bill.

Again: Is there anything about this debt | Committee, which during this session has which can justify forcible measures to avoid | been printed by the order of this House and it? Was there anything dishonest on the laid upon our tables, affording evidence of part of the creditors to the time of its con- the willingness of our foreign creditors to traction?

I have here the records showing of what say here we will listen to none of these the debt is composed, how it was contracted, things; we will have no consultation or and what use was made of the money bor- friendly conference with our creditors rowed by the State, and I call the attention the Commonwealth to the exhibit. From November, 1865, now before me, I find that the public debt in January, 1852, was, in round numbers, \$10,000,000, and that in October, 1865, it amounted, in round numbers, to \$35,000,000. I find farther, from same report, that the expenditures of the State in the construction of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges, &c., up to 1861 amounted to \$35,000,000. Here is the exact table:

 Railroads...
 \$18,584,928 29

 Canals, &c.
 12,234,116 30

 Plank-roads.
 399,755 41

 Turnpikes.
 2,371,009 10

 Bridges.
 104,471 66

 State roads.
 1,825,828 83

 Railroads

\$35,520,109 59 These various works of internal improvement were built with borrowed money. People, inside and outside of Virginia, relying upon her traditionary honor and good faith, loaned the money for the construc-tion of these works. The benefits of these works are still enjoyed by our people. You contracted, is of such inferior dignity as to make it justifiable for us to violate our contract in regard to the payment of the interest thereon and to forcibly avoid its payment. Is that a proposition which strikes the members of this House with favor?

But let us look a little more into details. Let me call the particular attention of members living along the principal lines of these improvements, from the advantages of which their constituents have been so much benefited, to the amounts of this borrowed money which have been expended particu-

larly for their good. The State borrowed and spent in the construction of her great central line of road leading from this capital to the Ohio river nearly \$7,000,000. What say the representatives of Henrico, Hanover, Louis, and of the great county of Almemarle, whose people are now enjoying the rich fruits coming

at that time to pay more, but relterating the | State. How can you void it without repu- rowed this money, and with it furnished | relieve us from its payment. If that is so declaration that she held herself bound to diation? Gentlemen tell me, with an ex- them with the means of taking the bountipay all at a future time. I will not tire the pression of scorn and indignation, that they ful resources of their rich land to the mar- it results in the annual accumulation of unregarded as the highest authority, defines made with the creditors, and by refusing sibility who insists upon a measure that "Repudiate" thus: "to disown obligation forever to comply with the agreement so-for," "to refuse to pay." Webster says lemnly made with them—a contract and that "Repudiate" means "to refuse any agreement which have been approved conlemnly made with them—a contract and agreement which have been approved confirmed, and enforced by the Legislature, exprincipal and interest, would it be wise ecutive and judicial departments of our own government? Our friends from Lynchburg sation for the loss of credit and position

to the Tennessee line, representing the among the nations of the earth which Virmagnificent Southwest, when they come ginia would inevitably suffer? We have the from their beautiful homes with the speed fearful example of Mississippi before us. of the steam-engine to this Capitol, and see In 1840 the Governor of that State, a native their cattle from a thousand hils, and all the of this State, I regret to say, in a time of varied mineral and agricultural productions high party excitement recommended that consideration? It is intended to "disown of their region, unsurpassed in beauty and the bonds of the State in the hands of her "to fertility, rapidly transported to the great creditors should no longer be acknowledged commercial centres, formerly so inaccessi- as binding upon her-should be dishonored, ble to them, surely will say, We will never is what it means. I know that in their pri-vate transactions all the gentlemen on this expenditure of the money of those who re-adopted. "Facile descensus averni." The floor would indignantly spurn the proposi- lied upon our good faith and loaned us the

vast sums which have built our roads. representatives have spoken in tones not to the people with specious arguments and be misunderstood. She would have been meet their creditors in a spirit of fairness recreant to every sentiment of commercial honor and fair-dealing if she had been make an exhibit of their assets, and would silent or had taken any other than the manly pay all that they could. I am satisfied that stand which she has taken on this debt questhis would be the best course, and I have tion. Her voice, too, ought to be most poevery reason to believe that it would be an tential when it is recollected how large a effective mode for obtaining relief. But portion of the revenues of the State come

friends to it, because its intent is to set the lifted up their eloquent voices, and warned creditors of the State at defiance, and be- their people, and denounced the immorality cause it is intended as the first step in a of repudiation. They would forget the dutheir influence and exert their abilities to keep the State from the perpetration of this great wrong. There is one other view which I desire to

present, but I will be brief, as my-time is passing rapidly. I take it that during the last canvass many of us took the same ground before our constituents. When the cry came up from all the land that the peo-ple were oppressed with taxes and that the money of the United States for the State was groaning under a load of debt we exclusive purpose of defraying the ne- said, II proper measures are adopted and utterances of the great statesman of South cessary expenses of maintaining the earnest exertions are put forth we believe government of this Commonwealth, as that we can adjust the debt honorably and the said disbursement may be direct- fairly with our creditors. We promised to by proper appropriation acts of make that earnest effort. We professed the General Assembly; second, of ten cents on every one hundred dollars of the assessed value thereof for public the great convention which assembled United States, and shall be paid into the and executive branches of the government school fund, and shall be used for no other able means of bringing about an adjustment on every one hundred dollars of the assessed which will bring the payment of interest my devotion to her, and mother as she is to value thereof to pay the interest on the pub- upon our entire indebtedness within the me. I would disown her." resources of the State derived from the present rate of taxation, and do equal justice dollars' worth of property, and setting it urged upon the Legislature the importance of cutting down the expenses of the State ernment. It in like manner collects and government. This, I have no doubt, we all ble and friendly adjustment, and have we would any member on this floor say if such cutting down expenses? I am satthe necessary advances and show the property. He conveys and assigns to his it will bear but four (4) per cent. interest. wife one half of all that he has in a I hold in my hand now [holding up a letter] to them, Now I have provided funds for our a prominent banker of the highest position maintenance and for the support and educa- and great influence in financial and comtance for them which they can receive if they debt. The same assurances have been gations." given to various gentlemen here · by say, would such a transaction in private life prominent and influential bankers and capitalists in the northern States. So, too, attempted it be countenanced in the busi- many of our own citizens who are bondholdness circles of any country? Would the ers have expressed a willingness to do the courts of the country allow him thus to same thing. Two years ago a distinguished cover up his property and defy his credit- gentleman who was interesting himself in ors? Look at it as you may it is exactly the the financial condition of Virginia addressed a letter to the chairman of our Finance

a report of the Second Auditor, made in arbitrary manner indicated by this bill, or we will do nothing. I ask members from all sections if they are willing to forego this opportunity to compromise and adjust our debt? If we make a false step now this opportunity will probably never occur again, and I venture the prediction that, if this bill becomes a law, Virginia will never hereafter be able to obtain a readjustment of her debt. For myself, I am anxious to see the debt adjusted, and I will do all that I can in honor, according to my perceptions of right and wrong, to secure such a consummation, and my constituents will not justify me in doing more. Mr. Speaker, in my view, the first thing that we should have done, and should still do, is to go earnestly to work to see how far we can cut down our expenses, now greatly in excess of what they ought to be. We should at the same time, by a careful revision of our revenue whether we cannot materially increase our revenues without adding any farther burdens in the way of taxation on property. I am sure that a great change can in this way be produced in our condition and in our ability to pay. When we have done this, let us go in a kindly and frank spirit to our creditors, make an honest and fair exhibit of our condition, and my word for it, sir, the difficulty will soon be settled, and in a way which will not be damaging to our credit and fair name. The people of this State will never, when they fully understand this question, give their sanction to any forcible and arbitrary settlement of the obligations of the State. They demand that every effort possible on our part as honorable men shall be made to adjust, and if, after this honest effort, we fail, then it will be time to look for relief otherwise. That is all of it. But we will not fail, unless we do as this bill would have us do, assume the offensive towards our creditors, and force them to resort to measures to enforce their legal rights and demand the enforcement of the conditions "nominated in the bond." We cannot expect them to permit us to settle this matter them. Yet we are by this bill undertaking

make a compromise with us. Yet, sir, we

to do this. "But och, mankind are unco weak An little to be trusted,
If self the wavering balance shake
It's rarely right adjusted."

and as pure men as this Commonwealth has ever known—men perfectly familiar with the principles of public law—men of the highest standard of integrity, honorable in peace and in war. What was their decision? The remarkable fact is disclosed by the Journals of the two houses that every member of the General Assembly voted for the General Assembly voted for the State of Virginia coupon bend.] What was the next step? On 21st March 1867, a bill was passed for the payment of tour per cent. interest on the whole of the contracts of the contracts of the contracts of the contract with our creditions, which has been used for the enember here who has been used for the benefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the benefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the benefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the benefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the benefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the benefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the benefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the enefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the enefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the enefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, which has been used for the enefit of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through gation to pay this money, the best of the sane and insane? In the principle that runs through the principle That is the principle that runs through

kets of the world? Shall it be said here- paid interest, which will in a few years overwhelm us by its magnitude. What we ties have forcibly adjusted the public debt want is compromise and settlements now, by impeding the execution of the contract and he takes upon himself a fearful responmust defeat this object.

But, sir, suppose that we could by this bill relieve ourselves of our whole debt,

in us to pass it? Can there be any compen-

should be repudiated. His recommendaway to the infernal regions is easy; and the way to repudiation is just as easy if public Richmond has been sneered at because her men will keep up the agitation and press declarations of their inability to pay and of the iniquity and injustice of the debts on account of which they must be taxed. But what will be the final result? Disgrace and ruin must follow. Look at Mississippi. She has become a by-word among the commercial nations of the earth. Her sons (and she has many noble ones) cannot go to the great cities of this or the other continent and engage the attention of men of capital to any enterprise, however promising, within her borders. She is shunned as if she were a very leper. We have heard but recently that one of the prominent men of Mississippi, gifted and accomplished, and honored wherever he is known, upon being urged to go to Europe in the interest of some great scheme for the benefit of the South, mournfully declined, saying that it would be useless for a Mississippian to go abroad, that no one would listen to the appeals from the repudiating State. Thirtyeight years ago she committed this wrong, and she yet bears the mark of shame upon her brow. The credit of a State, when once defaced, can never be restored. I read the Carolina on this subject. My friend from Amelia has always honored him, and will, I am sure, respect any of his opinions. Mr. Calhoun on one occasion said:

"I pledge myself that South Carolina will pay punctually every dollar she owes, should it take the last cent, without inquiring whether it was spent wisely or foolishly. Should I in this be by possibility mistaken; should she tarnish her unsullied honor, and bring discredit on our common country, by refusing to redeem her plighted

Whether we propose to repudiate or not, let us remember that the eyes of the world y-five cents of the tax on every hundred to all classes of our creditors." It farther are now upon Virginia; that her every act will be closely scrutinized, and that we must by our acts here give renewed assurance of her fidelity to all the glorious trasets aside ten cents of the tax for school promised that we would do, to the extent ditions of her past history. In after years, purposes, and fifteen cents to meet the in-expressed in the expressive language of the terest on the public debt. It does not per- gentleman from Amelia, of "stripping the anything to bring reproach upon her fair mit the payment of the coupons in discharge | State to the skin " in the way of retrench- name it would be better for us that we had the great men who have preceded us as the enter the great men who have preceded us as the custodians of the honor of the same the provisions of the funding bill. What as yet, above all, done anything towards cussion, in very graphic terms depicted the giving his name as John Forrest, a shipa proposition was made by a citizen in re- isfied that, if we will only make war she was left only with her soil, and that sick in that place and received aid from its drenched with the blood of her best sons. citizens. Forrest stated that he had been A man finds himself largely indebted-to proper spirit, our creditors will agree to Sir, this makes this land the more sacred blown up on his vessel, and since that time an extent that it will be necessary for him fair terms of compromise and adjustment. and dear to us than ever. Virginia gave had been subject to spasms. Everything Dr. F. D. Cunningham, Dr. W. H. Taylor, to curtail his expenses and put himself I feel great confidence from information her noblest sons to perish in defence of seemed to indicate that the man was what probably to inconvenience in order that which I have received from various sources her honor; the whole face of the Com- he represented himself to be, and the symhe may meet the accruing interest on that the debt can be adjusted in way of monwealth is scarred with the graves his debts. He has large amounts of friendly compromise, so that in the future of those who laid down their lives This is written alone for the fact of allowfor her. Let us feel that we are drawn nearer to her, that she is dearer to us in her hours of trial and distress, and that we must stand together in upholding that honor for the maintenance of which our fathers and brothers have died. It has been said that the flag of Virginia bears upon it tion of the children beyond the reach of mercial circles, containing the assurance "the proudest motto that ever blazed upon bearing four (4) per cent., for the sake in letters of living light these other words,

Conferring the Pallium.

INVESTMENT OF ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS SUNDAY. BALTIMORE, February 10 .- The Most Reverend James Gibbons, who succeeded the late James Roosevelt Bailey in the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore, was invested with the pallium, the insignia of full episof Charleston, conferred the pallium, assisted by the Right Revs. Foley, of Chicaeither at home or abroad; we will not make of gentlemen on this floor from all parts of the effort which the platform requires and the lessons taught by the occasion, and the Night." the people demand, but we will settle in the Archbishop responded in a fitting manner. The following is a list of the distinguished prelates present: Archbishop Williams,

ley, of Chicago; Gross, of Savannah; Kain, Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill.; Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark., and Rev. Dr. George Conroy, Bishop spond to the encore. of Armagh, delegate apostolic from the Holy See to Canada, and bearer of the pallium.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A Wife.-Charles Baker shot with a pistol and severely wounded his wife, Agnes Baker, about twenty minutes after 2 o'clock Saturday, at 211 Light street, where she kept a saloon, and immediately afterwards shot himself through the left breast, caus-

ing instant death. . Miss Sophia Riseman, nineteen years old, three years ago, and returned some five she positively refused, although he visited | deed. the house frequently. Only a day or two ago Mrs. Baker had him arrested by the police for disturbing her. On Saturday he went to the house. Mrs. Baker had \$75 belonging to him from a United States pension he received. By her request witness gave it to him, and he returned \$55. He went out and spent \$3.54 of the \$20 he kept. He came back and they all ate dinner. Mrs. Baker was afterwards standing on one side of the table washing dishes, and he on the other; witness was in the room. They began to quarrel about the matter of reconciliation, as they had often done before. Her mother again refused his importunities, when he pulled out the pistol and fired two shots at her. He then turned the pistol and fired on himself, falling to the floor. Her mother fell as he fired at her. He had been drinking, but was sober enough to know what he was doing. He bought the pistol without consultation or conference with about ten days before, and said he expected "that would be the last of him," but had never made any other threats against her mother or himself.

Mrs. Baker is expected to recover .- Baltimore Sun, 11th.

NO. 37

LOCAL MATTERS.

PIUS THE NINTH-ACTION OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS OF THIS CITY .- At a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of this city held at Cathedral Hall last night appropriate resolutions were passed in regard to the death of that venerable Pontif. Many speeches were made on the life and times of the dead Pope. The hearts of all Catholics turn naturally towards Rome. It is their holy city; and their reverence for the chair of Peter is as great as that of the Mahomedan for the

tomb of the prophet.

Messrs. J. V. Reddy, John P. Leary, Ed ward Cummings, R. J. Daly, M. Carmody, John J. Daly, and Daniel Higgins were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions and transmit them to Right Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, expressing the sorrow felt by the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Richmond at the great bereavement of the Holy Church in the loss of one of her greatest rulers—the greatest, perhaps, that ever graced the chair of Saint Peter.

PERSONAL .- D. G. Yuengling, Jr., of New York, the proprietor of the James-

River brewery, is in the city. A petition is being circulated, and has received many signatures, praying the General Assembly so to amend the charter of Richmond as to make the City Engineer elective by the people instead of by the City Council. Mr. Sothern passed through the city yes-

terday on his way to Norfolk. He will be back here, however, by to-morrow night, when his engagement with us commences The most exciting subject of legislation vet proposed is now before the House-viz., the bill reducing the pay of officials to about 1860 rates.

Among the visitors to the Tobacco Exchange yesterday were J. T. Drummond, Alton, Ill.; L. Roper, Petersburg; J. H. Barksdale, J. R. Abell, Albemarie; R. W. Priddy, Charlotte; J. Bolling, Virginia; of the subject, and after comparing the and M. Lee. New York.

In the list of court-ladies mentioned in the notice of the "Sleeping Beauty" on Monday the name of Miss Sue Maury was accidentally omitted. She was elegantly adopt the change suggested. attired and added much to the beauty of the

NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE CITY LAST YEAR.—The following is a statement of the number of births in the city during 1877: white, 1,013. Colored, males, 443; colored died during the past month. Received. females, 448-total colored, 891. Total white and colored, 1,904; of which there were seven pairs of white and twelve pairs of colored twins.

Both parents born in United States, 1,405; both parents born in Germany, 58; both parents born in Ireland, 37; both parents born in Scotland, 4; both parents born in chapter 36 of the Ordinances, concerning England, 1; both parents mixed foreign, 13; father born in United States, mother foreign, 29; mother born in United States, father foreign, 83; mother born in United States, father unknown (white), 18; mother born in the United States, father unknown (colored), 232; mother born in Germany father unknown, 1: mother and father both unknown, 23-total, 1,904.

A CITIZEN OF THIS STATE IN DISTRESS .poverty of Virginia, and said that after the carpenter, of Richmond, who was taken pathy expressed for him was very general. ing his friends to know of his whereabouts. THE ITALIAN OPERA-DON PASQUALE .-

There was a large and appreciative audience at Mozart Hall last evening to witness the presentation of Don Pasquale by the Brignoli Italian Opera Company mercial circles, containing the assurance "the proudest motto that ever blazed upon that many of the foreign holders of our a warrior's shield or a nation's arms"; let as complete and perfect as might have bonds would receive in exchange for our us relly around and hear elect that floor and used in acquiring this very property bonds would receive in exchange for our us rally around and bear aloft that flag, on been looked for from the artists who comand in enhancing its value. This debtor present six-per-cent, bonds other bonds which shall be inscribed beneath this motto pose the company. M'lle Elisa Galimberti has a rich and powerful voice, with a regisforms them that he has laid aside a small pit- of having a final adjustment of our "Virginia, faithful and true to all her obli- ter essentially contracto. She appeared as Norina, and acted the part with all the life and spirit that the Italian nature could impart. It was a pity, however, that she should have allowed the modern pinback mode to privail in her attire to an extent so much at variance with the character to be portrayed.

As Don Pasquale, Signor Susini was, to use the vernacular, immense. His acting copal authority, at the Roman Catholic ca-thedral to-day. A large number of bishops and clergy of the Church from all parts of portrayal of the character. Signor Brigthe United States were in attendance, and noli, in the rôle of Erneto, was very fine. the ceremonies were of a very imposing character. Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, D. D., marked evidences of favor by the audlence go, and Becker, of Wilmington, Del. was enthusiastically encored for his rendi-Bishop Lynch delivered an address upon tion of the serenade of "Oh, Summer

Signor Tagliapietra acted Dr. Matalesta to he could not have been cast in a part better of Boston: Bishops Carrigan, of Newark, calculated to show off his magnificent voice. N. J.; Becker, of Wilmington, Del.; Foderful ability, and her rendition on piano of of Wheeling, W. Va.; Laughlin, of Brook, lyn, N. Y.; Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla.; Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" was most enthusiastically applauded, as was also Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 2, in the first of which she was compelled to re-The combination is a powerful one, and any committee in excess of such appropria-

will afford great pleasure to all who are so | tion the city of Richmond shall be held to fortunate as to hear them. The same opera will be repeated to-day at the matinée to be given at 3 o'clock.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY .- The second representation of this beautiful spectacular pantomime was given at the matinee yesterday at the Theatre to a large audience. The scenes were beautiful beyond description, and the only regret is that the want of space said that Baker had left her mother about will not admit of the mention of each and every one who generously aided in this months since; that having been thus neg- labor of love. It would be a great plealected her mother had determined not to sure especially to speak of the little ones receive him back. Baker pressed her mo- who so gracefully personated the fairy ther to ibecome reconciled to him, but flowers, but they must take the will for the

THE WALKER-LIGHT-GUARD EXCURSION TO CHARLESTON, S. C .- The Walker Light Guard, it will be borne in mind, will make an excursion to Charleston, S. C., to attend the ceremonies in that city on the 22d instant. In order to accommodate those who desire to join the company in their visit to the Palmetto State a limited number of excursion tickets will be sold at \$12.50 for the round trip, good for ten days. The company and their friends will leave Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburg road on Wednesday the 20th instant. Ap plications for tickets must be made to Garber & Co., \$26 Main street, by the 15th

THE MINSTRELS.-Cal Wagner's Minstrel Company had a very good audience at the Theatre last night. Their singing and dancing was first-rate. Their quartette can't be easily excelled. Many of their lokes and drolleries were new, and they presented several entertaining specialties. No better troupe has been here recently The entire freedom from vulgarity is noticeable. Change of programme to-night.

dist church will to-night hold a festival in by the Judge.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Old Richmond music has been engaged and one of the most other column a final dividend of the assets in their harden and dividend of the assets and dividend of the assets in their harden and dividend of the assets and dividend of the as

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE BOARD OF ALBERMEN.

VETO FROM THE MAYOR CONCERNING TION OF THE POLICE FORCE-OTHER RE-PORTS-BUSINESS FROM THE OTHER BRANCH-THE RETRENCHMENT REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. &c. &c.

The Beard of Aldermen met yesterday fternoon in the Council chamber. On motion of Mr. Williams, Mr. Bess was nvited to preside.

Present at roll-call: Messrs. Bass, Beall, Cannon, Gasser, Gray, Lipscomb, Pitt, Smith, Spangenburg, Wagner, Williams, and Zimmer.

Mr. Williams stated that Judge Meredith resident of the Board, was absent from the Mr. Smith explained that Mr. Scott was I

bsent from the city-having gone to Manchester.

CAVE STREET.

A communication was received from the Mayor returning, without his approval, the joint resolution for the sale of Cave street. The Mayor states that he referred the question to the City Attorney, who investigated the matter, and reports that the city-has no title to the property, and therefore can have no right to sell it. The Mayor suggests that the street may be closed.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the communication and papers were referred to the

THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

A communication was received from the Mayor, president of the Board of Police Commissioners, returning the plan for the reorganization of the police force referred by the Board of Aldermen on the 14th of January, the Board of Police Commissioners having adopted the following resolution in relation to the matter:

Resolved, That after a full consideration present organization of the police force with the plan proposed, this Board is of opinion that it would be detrimental to the efficiency On motion of Mr. Cannon the subject

was committed to the Police Committee. RELIEF OF THE POOR-POLICE, &C. Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Re-

lief of the Poor, presented the usual monthly White males, 534; white females, 479-total report of inmates received, discharged, and Mr. Gray presented a report from the Committee on Police enclosing petition of Peter Hottes recommending that the peti-tion be referred to the Committee on Second Market. Referred as requested. Mr. Pickrell, from the Committee on Or-

> sale of coal and coke. Laid on the table. Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Finance, presented resolutions refunding various amounts for improper assessments, &c. Agreed to. Mr. Cannon also presented reports of Auditor and Treasurer, which were received.

dinances, presented an ordinance to amend

FROM THE COMMON COUNCIL. Resolutions adopted by the Common Council at their last meeting were taken up and concurred in by the Board, as follows: Endorsing the scheme of building a railgranting building permits to R. J. Lewis and others (except S. Egan's and Thomas Kane's petitions, which were recommitted); to carry out recommendations of the Finance Committee; to pay claims of S. T. Perkins,

and others. Mr. Pickrell moved to recommit so much of the resolution for the payment of claims, &c., as related to Dr. Cunningham's claim for \$100 for damages, &c., and to report who was responsible for the accident. Other resolutions were adopted, as follows: Providing for temporary loans to pay officers and employes until appropriation ordinance is passed; to provide for payment of pay-rolls of gas department; or a new stove in Council Chamber.

The report of the joint Committee on Charter Amendments was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Pickrell, until the next THE RETRENCHMENT REPORT.

The ordinances from the Common Couneil proposing to reduce the compensation of city officers and employes ten and fifteen per cent. were taken up and passed- ayes. 4: noes, 1-Mr. Smith. The ordinances and resolutions now go to

the Mayor for his approval. ANOTHER ECONOMICAL MEASURE.

Mr. Todd presented the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to incorporate in the appropriation ordinance for the fiscal year 878-'79, provision that the Auditor of the city shall not permit any committee of the Cily Council, or the head of any departwhenever he appeared. In the third act he ment of the city government, to expend a was enthusiastically encored for his rendi- sum greater than one twelfth of the total amount appropriated to it for the first month, or one sixth for the first two months, or one fourth for the first three months, and perfection; but it is to be regretted that in like manner of division through the entire fiscal year, unless by special vote of the City Council to the contrary; and that they shall also make suitable declaration therein that the amount so appropriated shall be deemed to be the limit of the amount to be expended by such committee or head of department respectively, except by order of the Council any appropriation may be enlarged; and that for any debt created by

> be in nowise responsible.; Referred to the Finance Committee. OTHER BUSINESS.

By Mr. Zimmer: A resolution for the repair of Franklin street from Thirteenth to Eighteenth street. Referred.

By Mr. Gasser: A resolution for a gaslamp at the corner of Brook avenue and Duval street. Adjourned.

HENRICO COUNTY COURT .- The grand jury esterday made the following indictments hrough John L. Grubbs, foreman : John Grant, for the larceny of clothing from George Carbena. Catherine Snead, for keeping a house of

Il-fame. Edward Randolph, for an assault upon Edmond Randolph. David Robinson, for burglary and larceny.

Alonzo Wade, for an indecent assault. James Motley, for burglary and larceny. John Robinson, for burglary and larceny. Joseph Dabney and Robert Wilcher, charged with unlawful trespass, were ac-

quitted. The Court was adjourned over untiltomorrow, and the jury until Thursday.

POLICE COURT.-Acting Police-Justice Crutchfield disposed of the following cases esterday: Nancy Taliaferre was committed an await

he action of a commission of lunear. The following cases of ordinarce violaion were also tried: David Wiley (colored) was fixed \$2 for drunkenness. John Anderson was fined So; and Henry

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. - In the Husticeable. Change of programme to-night. ings Court, yesterday, Mrs. A. Newman, charged with selling liquor without a license, was tried and convicted, fined \$75 terprising ladies of the Broad-Street Metho- by the jury, and seut to jail for thirty days

Plum \$2.50, for the same offence.

POCAHONTAS TRIBE.—Pocahontas Tribe, I. O. R. M., gives a ball to-night at Monti-cello Hall. A number of invitations have been issued and tickets sold. Excellent

[YOR OTHER "LOCAL" SEE FOURTH PAGE.]